

The Times-Dispatch INDUSTRIAL SECTION

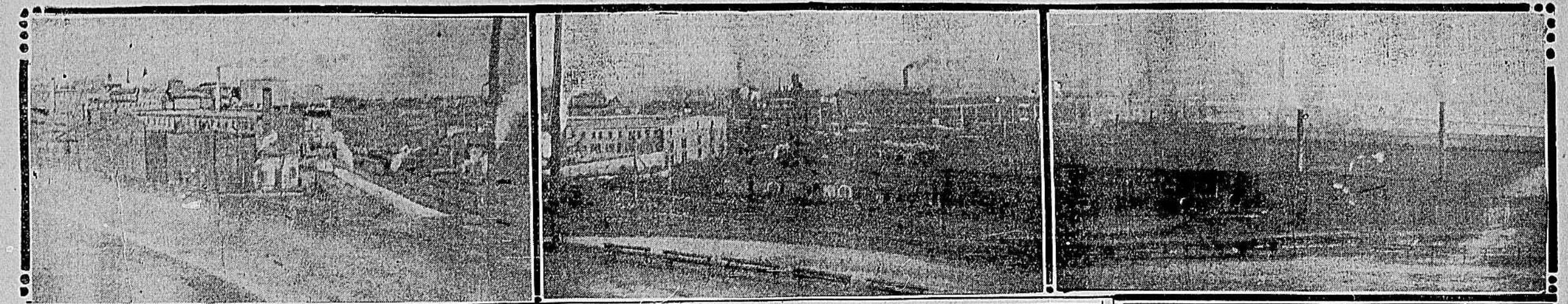
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VIEWS FROM GAMBLE'S HILL, SHOWING SOME OF RICHMOND'S BIG ENTERPRISES



ON GAMBLE'S HILL; INDUSTRIES SEEN

The "Bottom," Once All of Industrial Richmond, Continues to Be Busy.

MILLIONS ARE INVESTED

Inspiring Scene of Manufacturing Activity Well Worth a Trip to Gaze Upon.

The time was in the history of Richmond when all of the manufacturing enterprises were grouped in the bottom south of Cary Street, and between Thirteenth and Third Streets, and one standing on Gamble's Hill could, with the naked eye, take a close view of all, or pretty much all, of the industrial Richmond, of the isles of the river and of Manchester.

In later years things have changed wonderfully. Industrial Richmond and Industrial Manchester have expanded, and some of the largest establishments, some of the greatest manufacturing enterprises, are far away from "the bottom," extending to the west and to the east. And over in Manchester the industries do not all hug the river bank as they did in the olden time, but many establishments that distribute thousands of dollars and employ armies of hands are located over and beyond the first hills, and are not visible from Gamble's Hill.

Big Works Remain Here.

But all the same it is a very cheering sight, that one gets on a clear spring morning standing on Gamble's Hill and looking down into the industrial bottom, down on the isles in the river, across the James to the Manchester side, that many establishments that distribute thousands of dollars and employ armies of hands are located over and beyond the first hills, and are not visible from Gamble's Hill.

Standing on Gamble's Hill, and using two good eyes, one can see where millions of dollars are invested in enterprises that are feeding thousands of workmen and workwomen, making investors rich, and building up Richmond as a great and important manufacturing center.

Some of Those in Sight.

All of the industries to be seen from the elevated and beautiful little park cannot be described in detail in this brief article, for a hurried glance from that point, while inspiring and well calculated to make a Richmonder feel proud of the old town, does not give anything like a complete idea of the immensity of the manufacturing enterprises that are clustered in the bottom, and under his vision for the moment. For instance, it would take much more than a hurried glance to enable one to form even a faint idea of the amount of work done in the Tredegar Iron Works and the large number of hands that are employed there, and the fame of these mammoth works is not confined to Virginia, but Tredegar is known wherever iron is used.

Tobacco and Other Factories.

But coming back to the mainland and looking down in the bottom, the immense tobacco works of the R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company loom up. This mammoth factory contains 421,600 square feet of floor space, and every inch of it is covered with machinery, heavy machinery or stock, either in the raw or finished state. This concern employs 1,600 hands, and the weekly pay-roll is something immense.

Blisswanger & Company's sash, door and plate glass factory does an immense business, and necessarily keeps a large list of workmen on the payroll.

Miller & Miller, near by, conduct a large sash, blind and general wood-working factory, and employ not less than 250 hands, a large number of them being skilled mechanics.

The Merchants' Cold Storage and Ice Plant occupies prominent ground viewed from Gamble's Hill.

The Southern Bleach Works loom up in the nearby grounds, and present a busy scene. Not less than 300 hands are employed in these works.

Hard by is the W. H. Miles Shoe Company, and there is no telling extent by an actual count how many employees draw good money there every pay-day.

The Imperial Tobacco Company's

THE SOUTH SOLID IN BUSINESS WAY

No Let-Up in the Tide of Prosperity Down in Dixie Land.

LIVE BUILDING OPERATIONS

Money Seems to Be Plentiful Enough to Meet Exigencies of Business.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
BALTIMORE, MD., April 13.—There seems to be no marked inclination toward retrenchment in productive activities in the South, according to this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record, nor in undertakings naturally manifesting the increase of wealth in that section. Few, if any, cities there show any relaxation in building operations, which have for months been a marked feature of Southern development. During the past month, for instance, permits representing \$333,189, of which \$376,964 were for new structures, were granted for new buildings and improvements at Birmingham, Ala., and similar undertakings represented \$1,170,717, at Washington, D. C.; \$363,857, at Louisville, Ky.; \$247,835, at Dallas, Tex.; \$215,844, at Nashville, Tenn.; \$331,311, at Memphis, Tenn.; \$28,169, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and \$74,175, at Knoxville, Tenn.

More Cars Wanted.

Another sign of these times, when there is so much talk of a limitation of railroad car service, is the fact that a car works in the South, which has just about completed a contract for 855 cars for the New Orleans and Northwestern Railway, has been given orders for 1,800 cars, including 500 dump cars for coal and ore, for the Illinois Central Railroad, and 500 flat cars for the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad. An order of 100 box cars for the Texas Central Railway, one for 500 stock cars for the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexican Railroad, and one for 5,000 tons of steel rails for the Norfolk and Western Railway, are among other reported provisions for the future.

Railroad Building.

Equally hopeful plans for new railroads in the South. Among those, as indicated by charter movements, are the Savannah and Southwestern Railway, to build about 250 miles from Savannah, Ga., to Apalachicola, Fla., and the Gulf; the Kentucky Highlands Railroad, to build a line about thirty miles long from Frankfort to Versailles and Lexington, Ky.; a hundred-mile extension of the Velasco, Brazos and Northern Railway, from Anchor to Hempstead, Tex., with a twenty-mile branch to Houston; the Panhandle Short Line Railroad, to build 270 miles from Hereford to Stanton, Texas; the Katy-five miles from New Iberia to Port Barre, La.; the Macon, Americus and Albany Electric Railway, to operate a line 106 miles long, connecting the Georgia cities named; an electric railway, looking to connecting Washington, D. C. with Frederick, Md., and Gettysburg, Pa., and two extensions of railroads in West Virginia.

Many New Banks.

The growth of financial institutions in the South shows no abatement. During the past four weeks, 171 new banks or trust companies have been organized there. This is a very large number, and it shows that the remarkable development of all lines of industry in the South is compelling provision for banking facilities at many interior points, some of which have never before enjoyed them. A large number of these banks are institutions for small capital, and they are being organized to serve the needs of the people who are becoming used to avail themselves of banking accommodation and to appreciate the convenience and security of the financial institutions.

Cheap Jewelry Galore.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—A special agent of the government writes from Liverpool:

"Cheap jewelry is sold in large quantities to the women of the laboring classes in the United Kingdom, and this variety of ornament is steadily growing in favor. That the American manufacturer participates in this trade but insignificantly is demonstrated by the \$356,078 worth which represents the exports of jewelry of all kinds from the United States to the whole of Europe during the year 1905. In every industrial center one is struck with the glitter of the ornaments made from paste, alloy, or highly polished silver, and gold of low carat, worn by women and girls. Other kinds are gilded, plated, or rolled base metals. Information obtained from retailers leads to the conclusion that a good share of this trade in cheaper articles could be quickly in the hands of American makers if an aggressive selling campaign were inaugurated.

VIRGINIA FRUIT FOR AUSTRALIA

That Country Will Buy American Apples—None Better Than Old Virginia's.

SHORT SEASON; HIGH PRICES

Interesting Information Furnished by Government's Special Agent, Mr. Burrill.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The following report of Special Agent Harry R. Burrill, written the latter part of December from Sydney, New South Wales, contains information that will be valuable to American fruit growers.

A consignment of 3,156 cases of American apples has just been received in Sydney, and the fruit has created a most favorable impression. The apples were grown in the State of Washington, shipped from Seattle in cold storage, and on their arrival were declared by the government inspector here to be the best consignment he had ever handled. The apples are larger in size than those grown in Australia, have a beautiful color, are firm, juicy and delicious to the taste, and well merit the unstinted praise which they have received from dealers and consumers alike.

The arrival of these apples in perfect condition, with their natural bloom unimpaired and looking as fresh as though they had just been taken from the tree, demonstrates the feasibility of exporting fresh fruit to this market in greater quantities than has hitherto been attempted, although care must be taken to limit American shipments to the two or three months of the year when Australian fruit cannot be had. Any attempt to put American fruits on the Australian market in direct competition with those grown on her own soil would be attended with failure, but it is equally certain that a ready sale awaits apples, pears, oranges, lemons and, to a lesser degree, other products of American orchards if they are laid down here during the time that similar Australian fruits are not in the market.

A Short Season.

American apples should be shipped so as to arrive in Sydney by October 1st, and a steady demand and good prices will obtain until the middle of December. After that date it would be useless to attempt to dispose of American apples here, for the Australian fruit is then grown on her own soil and is plentiful and cheaply supplied. The Tasmanian apples, for which there is great demand, appear on the market in March, and under normal conditions the season lasts until October 1st, and the time given for export is already at work tearing down the old enclosures. Not only will new yards be built, but they will be put in a thoroughly modern condition, with cement floors and sheds, well drained, and with ample food troughs. This will be a great improvement over existing conditions.

Should Be Without Blemish.

American shippers must always bear in mind, however, that the Australian laws governing the importation of fruit are so strict that a blemish or imperfection of any kind would cause its rejection. Apples exported from the United States must be in prime condition and should be carefully packed, for the entry of unripe fruit is absolutely impossible.

Several varieties of American apples may be found on the Australian markets during the months of October, November and December, and among the most popular varieties may be mentioned the red normal, winesap, Missouri and the Jonathan. The red normal is sold to the trade for from \$2.75 to \$3.25 a case, while the winesaps, Missouris and Jonathans command approximately twenty-five cents more a case. The red normal is usually the first American apples on the market, and come into competition more or less with the last of the Australian apples. Arriving later, the other varieties thus find a stronger market and consequently can be sold at a higher price.

The Australian pear season closes in June, and Australian importers suggest that American pears should be shipped so as to arrive in Sydney by July 1st. Shipments should continue until October 1st, after which it would be unwise to export them. The native pears are on the market by November 1st, but in the months indicated the dealers here believe that a far more satisfactory business could be built up.

American oranges and lemons should be on the Australian markets between December 1st and April 1st, after which date the Australian season begins. American plums and peaches are also to be found here, but not in large quantities.

The fruit trade, although somewhat contracted, both as to the comparatively short season in which business in American fruit can be transacted and the size of the market, is, nevertheless, sufficiently attractive, in the opinion of the importers of New South Wales, to justify a careful investigation on the part of American exporters. It is believed here that a trade far more profitable than now exists could be built up and steadily increased if satisfactory business connections were made and every shipment of fruit maintained the standard of excellence required.

PROFITABLE YEAR.

Coghill-Goode Lumber and Manufacturing Co. Made 33 1-3 P. C.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
BOYDTON, VA., April 13.—At the third annual meeting of the Coghill-Goode Lumber and Manufacturing Company, located at this place, recently held, it was shown that the net earnings of the company for the year ending February 28th, was 33 1-3 per centum on the capital stock invested.

The company was reorganized by the election of the following officers: E. W. Overby, president; B. E. Coghill, vice-president; W. L. Clark, second vice-president; J. W. Wall, secretary, and C. L. Jackson, treasurer.

At a meeting held subsequently it was ordered that the 33 1-3 per centum gain be issued in the form of dividends on stocks to the owners, raising the capital stock from \$16,000 to \$20,000.

It was decided to change the name from the Coghill-Goode Lumber and Manufacturing Company (Inc.) to Boydton Lumber and Manufacturing Company (Inc.).

IMPROVE STOCK YARDS.

C. & O. Making Extensive Preparations for This Work.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
STAUNTON, VA., April 13.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is making extensive preparations to improve its stock yards near the Baltimore and Ohio freight station, and a large force of men is already at work tearing down the old enclosures. Not only will new yards be built, but they will be put in a thoroughly modern condition, with cement floors and sheds, well drained, and with ample food troughs. This will be a great improvement over existing conditions.

To Rebuild.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 13.—The Newbern Cotton, Oil and Fertilizer Co. will rebuild its plant, which was recently destroyed by fire. The new structure will be 70x140 feet, equipped for a capacity of 80 tons of cottonseed per day, and cost from \$20,000 to \$40,000. The general manager of the company is Charles L. Ives, and J. L. Coby is the architect and engineer in charge of construction.

OUTLOOK IN SOUTH IS BRIGHTENING

Views of Staff Writer for Leading Financial Paper of the Country.

NO PESSIMISTS IN THE SOUTH

Limited Transportation Facilities the One Weak Spot.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A staff correspondent of the Wall Street Journal, has just returned from a trip to the South and writes for his paper of "The Southern Outlook" as follows:

In the present state of business sentiment a general survey of conditions in the Southern States is of more than ordinary interest, not only because of the importance of its agriculture to the rest of the country, but also because of its growing industrial influence, its steady commercial expansion, and its increasing financial independence.

From the agricultural standpoint the portion of the country south of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi was never so completely in command of its own destiny, and its methods of farming are superior, because they are being put on a more permanent basis of prosperity than at any earlier stage of its history. There is more money in farming, not only as an investment, but also as an income, and the people are physically, financially, and mentally better equipped for making more out of their opportunities. There is a higher degree of intelligence, and the people are better equipped for their application to land than has probably ever been the case before.

These elements count for permanent and safe advancement along the lines in the South. Southern agriculture has made its mark in the growing of cotton, sugar, and tobacco as main crops, supplemented by other yields which contribute to the economic independence of the farm as a business unit. The people on the land are better housed, better fed, better clothed, and better paid. Consequently there has been a remarkable advance in their ability to earn returns, to utilize labor saving machinery, to economize on labor, and to take advantage of the conditions of the market. All these have helped to add to the sum total of a rapidly increasing earning power.

Industrially Sound.

Industrially the Southern States, as manufacturing districts, are in a sound condition, as is shown by their ability to finance themselves. The extent to which the local investor has absorbed the capital stock of new manufacturing concerns during the last several years is the best evidence of the capacity to provide their own resources for the enlarging of old and the inauguration of new projects. This is especially true in lines in which they have acquired a substantial range of experience.

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DUMPING GROUND FOR CAST-OFF FOOD

An Expert Declares That Is Just What the Southern States Are.

VIRGINIA'S PURE FOOD LAW

Very Good on Paper, But Money Needed for Its Proper Enforcement.

NEW YORK, April 13.—In the April number of "What to Eat" Rutledge Rutherford, in the course of an article on the South and its considerations of health, reports some rather startling conditions in regard to pure foods. He says that as a result of having lax food laws "these States are made the dumping grounds for the cast-off foods of the North. Foods that the State food laws exclude from the Northern markets find ready purchasers in all sections of the South with the exception of two or three States.

"Few Southern States have any food laws, and those that have suffer from lack of efficient enforcement. Louisiana and Kentucky and North Carolina might be mentioned as the only exceptions to this rule.

"In Alabama, the only food officer is the Commissioner of Agriculture, whose duty is confined to the enforcement of the oleomargarin law. There are no food laws; no system of food inspection; no published health regulations; no one to enforce anything the manufacturers see fit to sell.

"Florida is in as bad fix as Alabama. Such food regulations as exist are poorly enforced.

"Arkansas' force of food officers is confined to an inspector of wine, that presumably being the only food regarding which Arkansas is particular about.

"Georgia has no food officers outside of the State Board of Agriculture, of which T. G. Hudson is the commissioner. Any kind of stale or spoiled food can be sold in Georgia.

North Carolina's Way.

"Mississippi has never thought it worth while to institute supervision over the State's food supply.

"Missouri is nearly as bad off as any of the other Southern States, notwithstanding the large number of food manufacturers there and the enormous consumption of food products in St. Louis and Kansas City.

"Tennessee suffers the same handicap of not having sufficient means to provide proper food regulations.

"Virginia has woefully inefficient food laws and a more woeful system of enforcement. The only means of enforcement is through the State Department of Agriculture, of which G. W. Kolmer is commissioner, and E. G. Magruder chief chemist.

"West Virginia is no better off than Virginia. James O. Thompson, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has no means of bettering conditions, and West Virginia is content in eating those foods for which no market can be found in the North."

Law, But No Funds.

"The Virginia law, referred to in such uncomplimentary terms in the above, is good enough law to meet the case, and ample provision has been made on paper for its proper enforcement. But the Legislature has never appropriated anything like enough money to insure its enforcement.

The act was passed in 1900, was approved February 27th of that year, and was ordered to be put in effect on July 1st following, but the Legislature which passed the statute made no appropriation whatever to pay the expenses of carrying it out, and as a matter of course it was a dead letter.

Plenty of Good Law.

The principal sections of the act read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Virginia, that the people of the State from imposition by the adulteration and misbranding of articles of food, the board of agriculture shall cause to be procured from time to time and under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by them, in accordance with section nine of this act, samples of food, beverages, and condiments offered for sale in the State, and shall cause the same to be analyzed or examined microscopically or otherwise by the chemists or other experts of the department of agriculture. The board of agriculture is hereby authorized to make such publications as it may deem proper.

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REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING NEWS

Weather Conditions the Past Week Not Favorable to Very Active Business.

NEGOTIATIONS THAT ARE OFF

Business Largely Confined to Sales of Small Houses All Over City.

December weather in December is the proper kind, and does not materially interfere with any part of the real estate business except the auction sales, and would not put a stop to them if the real estate men of Richmond would catch on to the twentieth-century methods and have a real estate exchange, but December weather in what should be the balmy month of April has a very depressing effect on the business of buying and selling property. It is not only known as the auction sales, but it puts a damper on prospectors and inquirers and on speculators and investors. It also dampens the ardor of the real estate man and sometimes makes him charge poor business up to other accounts.

Small Houses Sell Well.

While considerable business was done during the past week in the way of buying and selling improved property of the smaller and cheaper order, it must be admitted, and it is admitted by all of the agents, that heavy business has been a little dull.

The sales that have been made were widely scattered through the city and were mostly in small houses and the cheaper lots, showing that what agents there was did not keep itself circumscribed, but was distributed in all parts of the city and out in the suburbs.

No really large deals have been consummated, although there has been a great amount of talk about negotiations for high-priced property, and for large lots of vacant lands to be built upon by capitalists for renting purposes to meet the very active and urgent demand for small houses by renters or would-be renters.

Negotiations That Are Off.

None of the negotiations for the high-priced property or the manufacturing sites so much talked about have yet come to a head, and it is said that some of the negotiations that started off so auspiciously at the beginning of the week have petered out and been declared off. However, they are liable to be reopened at any moment. The calling off of negotiations sometimes simply means that all parties to the same are playing for position, and that may be the case in regard to the big Broad Street deals that were said to have been on the string and then off again.

However that may be, the fact is that Broad Street property is in demand. There are people who do not own it who want it, and there are some owners who for one reason or another, want to sell, and under these conditions wide-awake real estate agents are very liable to bring about some trades of huge dimensions.

Fair Averages Anyhow.

In the meantime nearly all of the agents are making pretty good averages in a business way in the sales of smaller property, and they are doing all they can to meet the demand for small homes, both for the renter and the buyer. They are a little slow, however, in inducing capitalists to invest money in blocks of houses to be rented at, say, from \$20 to \$30 per month. At least a hundred of such houses, if ready for occupancy right now, could be rented in a fifty. The land upon which to build is here, and the money to pay for the buildings is here, and just why the kind of houses that are most needed are not going up is hard to guess. Some say it is because building material is so high and labor has become too costly. These two things are evidences of good times, and certainly they make renters' money plentiful, and so it would seem that when labor and material are high is the very time to build houses for rent.

Business Ahead.

The week ahead promises to be a busy one with the real estate men. The suspended negotiations are due to be resumed, the promised good weather will enlarge the scope of inquiry, and a number of interesting auction sales are already announced, and others will be announced later, among them, one by Pollard & Bagby. To-morrow at 5:30 o'clock, they will sell the two-story detached dwelling, No. 1530 West Grace Street, between Allen Avenue and Meadow Street. On Wednesday the

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